SUGAR REPORTS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE
SUGAR DIVISION

WASHINGTON, D.C. MAY 1960 NO. 97

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MARKET REVIEW

Atlantic and Gulf refiners through April had obtained about 160,000 tons more 1960 quota raw sugar than they had from 1959 quotas in the corresponding period of that year. Approximately 90,000 tons of this amount represented increased year end overquota stocks that became quota sugar on January 1. Quota stocks carried into 1960 were down 37,000 tons from the previous year. For the first four months arrivals of quota sugar were about 70,000 tons higher in 1960 than in 1959. Stocks of quota sugar held by Atlantic and Gulf refiners at the end of April were 56,000 tons above those a year ago, deliveries through April by these refiners having been about 67,000 tons greater in 1960 than in 1959.

Receipts of 1960 quota raw sugar from Cuba by Atlantic and Gulf refiners through April exceeded those of last year by about 170,000 tons and from the Philippines by about 70,000 tons. Raw sugar receipts from Puerto Rico were down from last year about 45,000 tons and from Hawaii about 20,000 tons. Full duty countries and the mainland cane area provided slightly less quota raw sugar than during the same 1959 period.

Charges to quotas through April as shown in Table 13 indicate a total increase during 1960 over those of 1959 of about 500,000 tons. However, since prior authorizations for entry of all sugar are now required, the 1960 total includes about 350,000 tons of sugar authorized for entry after April that would not have been included under the procedures followed in 1959.

A larger percentage of 1960 offshore raw sugar quota supplies under current quotas had moved to refiners during the first four months of 1960 than during the same period of last year. Even though refiners' stocks on May 1 were relatively high they increased by over 100,000 tons in the next two weeks. Additional supplies continued to press the market and the spot raw sugar price, duty paid, declined to 6.05 cents per pound on May 12, after having been at 6.15 cents during the previous month. On May 25 the spot price was still at 6.05 cents while the July futures, No. 6 contract, closed at 6.37 cents duty paid basis. This appeared to be a wide disparity since the Notice day for the July contract was within the spot period.

Through April, 1960 deliveries of sugar for United States consumption were about 90,000 tons greater than for the same period last year, refiners accounting for most of the increase. However, by May 14 the 1960 total deliveries and those by refiners, as well, were at about the same level as those of 1959 to the same date. By the end of May the 1960 deliveries may be expected to be considerably lower than those of last year when deliveries during May totaled 969,000 tons, 225,000 tons more than the preceding 3 year average for that month. This high delivery rate last year was induced, it will be recalled, by a general price increase in refined sugar, the quotation for the Northeast moving from a 9.05 cent basis to 9.35 cents. Raw sugar prices had risen from 5.75 cents, duty paid New York, on April 17, 1959 to 6.35 cents on May 14, 1959. If prices remain stable during the corresponding period this year deliveries could continue on a comparatively even level until warm weather accelerates demand.

Beet sugar deliveries January 1 through May 14, 1960 totaled about 600,000 tons, substantially the same level as a year earlier. If the current rate of deliveries continues during the balance of the month beet sugar deliveries may be about 60,000 tons below the January-May 1959 total despite much larger supplies available for distribution from old crop sugar.

Through May 20 the quoted 'basis' wholesale price for refined cane sugar in hundred pound bags continued at 9.20 cents per pound in the Northeast and at 9.30 cents in the Southeast and Gulf. In the Chicago-West territory the refined cane quotation was 8.80 cents with beet sugar at 8.60 cents in this territory as well as in the Eastern beet area. On the Pacific Coast cane and beet sugar are both quoted 8.80 cents in the Northwest and 8.90 cents in the balance of the territory. According to trade sources there has been a shading of some of these quotations with unannounced allowances.

The world raw sugar spot price during the last half of April and the first half of May ranged between 3.01 and 3.05 cents f.a.s. Cuba. On April 30 Cuba announced the sale of 50,000 Spanish long tons to Poland at a price of 3.05 f.o.b. Cuban port. Total sales by Cuba to the world market for delivery in 1960 are believed to be about 2,153,000 long tons up to May 11 as compared to about 770,000 to the same date in 1959.

Block sales of Cuban sugar for shipment in 1960 show a great increase over 1958 and 1959. Most of such sales occurred before the period re-

ported upon in this issue and at prices below those mentioned above.

	Cuban Sales in Spanish Long tons		
Buyer	1960 1/	1959	1958
U.S.S.R.	1,000,000	265,700	182,146
Poland	150,000	0	0
Mainland China	130,000	0	48,604
U.A.R.	116,000	28,460	37,234
East Germany	60,000	0	0
Japan	2/	339,018	539,929

1/ As of May 15.
2/ No sales have been announced but a target of 450,000 tons has been mentioned.

Cuban exports to the world market to May 21 are reported as 1,351,245 Spanish long tons raw sugar, as compared to 470,830 tons raw sugar in a comparable period last year. Total Cuban exports (including those to the United States) to May 21 were 2,761,387 tons. Cuban production to May 15 was 5,555,055 Spanish long tons raw sugar and 277,556,079 gallons of molasses. As of May 19, 130 mills in Cuba had completed grinding out of a total of 161.

Growing conditions in Europe are reported good everywhere except in Russia where dry weather and high winds had prevented the planting of farm crops in the Ukraine and Crimea. A Ukraine newspaper of mid-April reports that dust storms and high winds are the worst ever experienced, crops having been blown out of the ground. While the estimated plantings in Western Europe show a slight decrease from last year, even average yields would produce a much larger quantity of sugar.

The next meeting of the International Sugar Council will be held in London during the week commencing July 18. During the session of the Council a first meeting will be held of the preparatory committee for a Negotiating Conference to be held in mid-1961 to deal with continuation of the International Sugar Agreement. The purpose of the first committee meeting is to define the terms of reference of the committee which is expected among others to:

1. Review the working of the Agreement.

2. Ascertain from member Governments the provisions which in their opinion require review, and what new provisions, if any, they deem desirable.

3. Examine the nature and extent of the free market and its relationship to total world consumption and over-all import requirements.

The Committee will not concern itself with such matters as maximum and minimum prices or the quota provisions of the Agreement as these are preeminently matters for determination by Governments at a Negotiating Conference. The committee will meet during council sessions in order to gain the advice and opinions of countries that do not have representatives on the committee.

The following countries are represented on the committee:

Importers	Exporters	
Federal Republic of Germany	Australia	Dominican Republic
Ghana	Belgium	France
Japan	Brazil	Indonesia
Morocco	China	U.S.S.R.
United Kingdom	Cuba	
United States	Czechoslovakia or Poland	

TRANSPORTATION FOR REFINED SUGAR IN 1958 COMPARED WITH 1955

by

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Changes in the use of rail, truck and waterborne transportation and in the length of haul are associated with changes in patterns of refined sugar movements which were described for the years 1955-1958 in the March issue of Sugar Reports No. 95. The purpose of this article is to examine some aspects of these changes and their implications for the costs of the initial transportation of refined sugar from primary distributors.

Rail, truck and inland waterways are all used extensively by primary distributors for shipping refined sugar. The type of transportation is affected by such factors as the length of haul, the degree of competition among carriers and the types of service each may offer in relation to changing requirements of shippers and their customers. Longer hauls such as those between marketing territories and from western beet sugar factories to the more populous midwest and eastern consuming centers depend mostly on rail transportation except where lower-cost water movement is available as from Louisiana up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers and from New York refineries to the Great Lake states. Truck movements predominate in the shorter distances and therefore occur mostly within rather than between territories.

The movement of refined sugar among territories by mode of transport in 1958 and the changes from 1955 are shown in Table 1.

This analysis is based on the data on rail movement compiled from a one percent sample of carload weighbills of all freight by the Interstate Commerce Commission and data on waterborne movements compiled by the Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers. Truck movement has been determined from the difference between total deliveries of sugar for direct consumption by refiners, importers and processors as reported to the Sugar Division by states and as shown by territories in the analysis published in Sugar Reports No. 95 for March 1960. Any variations in the sample data used are reflected, also, in the truck data obtained by difference and may account for some small deductions

Table 1.-Primary movements of refined sugar by mode of transport, 1958

Territory of Origin	Northeast: Total	Northeast: Change from 1955	Southeast: Total	Southeast: Change from 1955	Gulf: Total	Gulf: Change from 1955
	Thousand short tons 1/					
Northeast						
Rail	770.9	-113.0	20.9	-8.6	3.4 2/	-17.0
Water	43.0	-7.0	13.0	0	0	0
Truck	2441.9	+124.2	39.1	+8.0	0	- .6
Total	3255.8	+4.2	73.0	-.6	3.4	-17.6
Southeast						
Rail	5.8 2/	+ .7	290.0	+106.9	15.7	+6.1
Water	0	0	7.0	+6.0	0	0
Truck	0	-2.8	231.2	- 87.8	4.2	-9.7
Total	5.8	-2.1	528.2	+25.1	19.9	-3.6
Gulf						
Rail	68.7	+31.2	79.6	+25.8	499.8	+202.7
Water	95.0	-4.5	0	0	24.0	-56.5
Truck	2.9	-35.9	17.3	+3.8	237.8	-36.3
Total	166.6	-9.2	96.9	+29.6	761.6	+109.9
Chic.-West & Southwest						
Rail	122.8 2/	+91.6	3.9 2/	+3.9	23.1	+18.5
Truck	0	-7.2	0	0	0	-19.0
Total	122.8	+84.4	3.9	+3.9	23.1	- .5
Pac. Coast & Pac. N.W.						
Rail	61.9	+48.0	0	0	0	0
Truck	24.9	-4.1	0	0	.6	-2.8
Total	86.8	+43.9	0	0	.6	-2.8
Total all territories						
Rail	1030.1	+58.5	394.4	+128.0	542.0	+210.3
Water	138.0	-11.5	20.0	+6.0	24.0	-56.5
Truck	2469.7	+74.2	287.6	- 76.0	242.6	-68.4
Total	3637.8	+121.2	702.0	+ 58.0	808.6	+85.4

Table 1.-Primary movements of refined sugar by mode of transport, 1958 (continued)

Territory of Origin	Chicago-West & Southwest: Total	Chicago-West & Southwest: Change from 1955	Pacific Coast & Pacific N.W.: Total	Pacific Coast & Pacific N.W.: Change from 1955	All territories: Total	All territories: Change from 1955
	Thousand short tons 1/					
Northeast						
Rail	7.4	-72.4	0	0	802.6	-211.0
Water	0	0	0	0	56.0	- 7.0
Truck	52.8	+34.0	6.1	+6.1	2539.9	+171.7
Total	60.2	-38.4	6.1	+6.1	3398.5	- 46.3
Southeast						
Rail	0 2/	0	0	0	311.5	+113.7
Water	0	0	0	0	7.0	+ 6.0
Truck	0	-.2	0	0	235.4	-100.5
Total	0	-.2	0	0	553.9	+ 19.2
Gulf						
Rail	175.1	+34.1	1.4 2/	+1.4	824.6	+295.2
Water	273.3	+42.5	0	0	392.3	- 18.5
Truck	17.7	-20.6	0	-2.4	275.7	- 91.4
Total	466.1	+56.0	1.4	-1.0	1492.6	+185.3
Chic.-West & Southwest						
Rail	784.6	+139.9	5.7 2/	+2.1	940.1	+256.0
Truck	383.3	+94.3	0	- .4	383.3	+ 67.7
Total	1167.9	+234.2	5.7	+1.7	1323.4	+323.7
Pac. Coast & Pac. N.W.						
Rail	429.2	+21.3	473.2	+33.9	964.3	+103.2
Truck	105.5	-48.1	616.8	+40.1	747.8	- 14.9
Total	534.7	-26.8	1090.0	+74.0	1712.1	+ 88.3
Total all territories						
Rail	1396.3	+122.9	480.3	+ 37.4	3843.1	+557.1
Water	273.3	+ 42.5	0	0	455.3	- 19.5
Truck	559.3	+ 59.4	622.9	+ 43.4	4182.1	+ 32.6
Total	2228.9	+224.8	1103.2	+ 80.8	8480.5	+570.2

1/ Reported as shipped except in the case of truck movements which are calculated on a sugar solids content basis. 2/ Excludes some direct-consumption sugar tabulated under another routing.

Source: Rail data from carload waybill statistics, Interstate Commerce Commission.
Water data from Dept. of Army, Corps of Engineers.
Truck figures based largely on the difference between known total deliveries and the total of rail and water shipments.

such as 6,100 tons indicated as moving from the Northeast to the Pacific Coast by truck in 1958. To any small extent that refined sugar may have been shipped by rail subsequent to the initial shipment from a refinery, port of importation or beet sugar factory, the rail shipments may be overstated and very small quantities of raw sugar may be included.

Shifts in Types of Transport Used 1955-1958

The long-time trend toward truck transportation in freight movement, generally, and the adaptability of trucks to some of the newer methods of bulk handling suggest that the movement of sugar by truck might have been greater in 1958 than in 1955 relative to shipments by rail and water. The data available show a strikingly different development.

The increase from 1955 to 1958 in the tonnage of sugar shipped by rail was equivalent to about 98 percent of the increase in total sugar deliveries and represented about a 15 percent larger tonnage of sugar shipped by rail. With about a four percent smaller sugar tonnage carried by water and little more than a one percent larger movement by trucks in 1958 than in 1955, the percentage of total volume moved by rail increased by four percentage points while movement by truck declined by three percentage points and by barge by one percentage point.

The percentage distributions for the two years were as follows:

Form of Transport	Percentage of total sugar tonnages	
	1955	1958
Rail	42	46
Water	6	5
Truck	52	49
Total	100	100

The trend toward increased use of rail transportation is accentuated when considered in terms of ton-miles because of the greater average length of haul for rail shipments.

Substantial variations occurred for movements originating in individual territories in total and with respect to destinations both within and outside the territories. Using computations for 1955 published in Sugar

Reports No. 64, August, 1957 (page 11) as a base, the territorial alignment prevailing then is used for comparisons with 1958. Thus, the Chicago-West and Southwest are treated as one territory as are the Pacific Coast and Pacific Northwest.

The railroads show more sugar traffic originating in all regions in 1958 than in 1955 except for the Northeast where the rail tonnage as well as percentage of total shipments was smaller. The total tonnage originating in this territory was a little smaller but rail shipments were down almost 21 percent and in 1958 railroads carried less than one-fourth of the sugar distributed by refiners and importers from the North Atlantic port locations and Michigan and Ohio beet sugar factories from which about 40 percent of the total U.S. sugar deliveries flowed in 1958. Waterborne movement continued, with little change, to account for less than two percent of the total originating in this area, with trucks gaining a substantial volume despite the decreased total.

From the Southeast, the only other territory for which total volume was smaller in 1958 than in 1955, the railroads obtained 57 percent more sugar traffic and hauled 56 percent of the total volume in 1958. There was very little water movement in either year. Truck haulage dropped to little more than 70 percent of their 1955 sugar business.

The increase from 1955 to 1958 in deliveries from the Pacific Coast territory was only about five percent, somewhat less than the national average, due in part to the effect of the long Hawaiian strike on the availability of cane sugar. Here the sugar freight business was shared by rails about 56 percent and trucks about 44 percent, very little different than the 1955 proportions.

The largest increases in total tonnage and percentages of 1955 volumes occurred in shipments from the Chicago-West and Gulf territories. The shipments from the Chicago-West territory are predominantly beet sugar and include almost half of the U.S. total beet sugar shipments in 1958. The percentage increase in total movement from the Chicago-West territory (almost one-third) was about double that for the Gulf but in terms of shifts in transportation media, the Gulf shows more dramatic changes. Both trucks and barges carried significantly less refined sugar from Louisiana processors and refiners in 1958 than in 1955. The railroads, absorbing these quantities in addition to the total increase in tonnage, carried over 55 percent more refined sugar from Louisiana points in 1958 than in 1955.

Chicago-West shippers depended more on railroads than any other area both in 1955 and 1958, and enlarged their use of rail shipment, 1958 over 1955, by about 38 percent while the truck tonnage grew by less than half that percentage. In 1958 about 71 percent of this area's shipments went by rail.

Viewed territory by territory, the changes by type of carrier reflect the normally expected advantage of rail shipment for increases in tonnage which must find markets at greater distances, notably for the Chicago-West and Gulf. The counter-change of increasing reliance on trucks as smaller volumes accent shorter hauls is evident in the Northeast but must have been strongly abetted by an advantage of trucks in providing for new methods of handling particularly applicable in this territory. The changes for the Southeast and Gulf can be explained only by the additional influence of strongly competitive actions by the railroads which was a factor, also, in other territories. Data in a section below on changes in rail freight charges per ton mile provide a view of one of the underlying factors. Major changes in rail rate making methods were in process by 1958 and have become more general since then.

Study of Table 1 will reveal many changes in the use of various carriers within and between individual territories that will be of varying interest to different groups of readers. An example is the waterborne traffic from the Gulf. As indicated above, the total of such shipments was moderately smaller in 1958 than in 1955. This combines two changes that were individually more significant. One was a drop of 56,000 tons 70 percent of the 1955 volume in water shipments within the territory, notably the substitution of rail for water shipments to Tennessee. The other was an increase of 42,500 tons, or about 18 percent in water shipments to the Chicago-West territory.

Even for deliveries within the same territories, rail shipments were larger and truck movement smaller in the Southeast and Gulf (with less waterborne traffic here, too). Shipments within the Chicago-West area were larger by both rail and truck, but with proportionately more to the former. Within the Pacific territory truck shipments increased more than rail and within the Northeast the drop in rail traffic was slightly less than the increase in truck movement.

For shipments to other territories, more sugar moved by rail and less by truck in 1958 than in 1955 from all territories except the Northeast, and from the Gulf waterborne shipments also were greater in the more recent year.

Charges for Rail Transportation

The waybill statistics from which rail movements were computed also afford information on freight charges and distances shipped. From these data the average charge per ton mile for rail shipment of sugar can be computed.

The 17 percent larger rail tonnage in 1958 than in 1955, noted above in Table 1, was associated with an increase of only three percent in ton-miles and a 10 percent reduction in average length of haul. Despite this more effective use of rail transportation, the average charge per ton of sugar shipped by rail was almost 4 percent higher in 1958, ($13.35 as compared with $12.87 in 1955), because the rate per ton-mile rose from 1.65 cents to 1.94 cents, or about 18 percent. The relative increase in rail tonnage makes it appear that the rates on other carriers increased even more, but analyses by territories vary in their implications.

Despite the lack of strict comparability among areas, the average lenghts of haul and charges per ton-mile by territory of origin for 1955 and 1958 are meaningful, particularly when considered in relation to each other and to changes in shipments made by rail. (Table 2).

Table 2.-Average Distance Shipped, Average Charge per Ton-Mile and Changes in Use of Rail Freight for Refined Sugar

Originating territory	1955		1958		Change in tonnage shipped, 1958 minus 1955	
	Haul	Charge	Haul	Charge	By rail	Total
	Miles	Cents	Miles	Cents	Thousand tons	
Northeast	448	2.14	337	2.73	-211	-46
Southeast	556	1.93	503	2.05	114	19
Gulf	849	2.07	550	2.00	295	185
Chicago W. & Southwest	750	1.81	774	2.01	256	324
Pacific Coast & Northwest	1,216	1.16	1,077	1.30	103	88

It will be noted that among the five territories the charge per ton-mile went up most sharply for sugar originating in the Northeast where rail business declined. The shorter average haul, and perhaps other factors apart from the changes in basic rate schedules, may have contributed to this increase in average cost. In all territories with increased rail movement, however, the average lengths of haul also were shorter in 1958 than in 1955 except for Chicago-West. The reduction was greatest for the Gulf from which the average charge per ton-mile actually was less in 1958 than in 1955. Thus the implication seems clear that for sugar originating in most territories the railroads maintained or adapted their rate schedules between 1955 and 1958 to improve their competitive relationship to trucks in serving the changing needs of sugar movement. In the Gulf, shorter haul business appears to have been diverted from barges as well as from trucks.

In view of the diversion of sugar traffic to railroads already occurring by 1958, the sugar industry is alert to the implications of the Transportation Act of 1958 which gave a new and emphatic role in rate making to actual costs of handling freight. No more than the beginning of benefits from this policy to the sugar industry are noticeable in the period covered in this analysis. The ratio of freight revenues of railroads to out-of-pocket handling costs were determined by the Interstate Commerce Commission as recently as 1957 to be 185 percent for sugar as compared with 124 percent for all agricultural products. Relatively more favorable rail freight charges for sugar after 1958 are suggested. By the action of competitive forces this may result in a substantially lower total freight bill for sugar than would have prevailed under earlier rate making policies.

"INVISIBLE" INVENTORIES AND MOVEMENTS OF SUGAR IN 1959 WITH COMPARISONS

Wholesalers, retailers and industrial users are estimated to have held 366,000 short tons of sugar, raw value, in inventory on December 31, 1959, up about 3,000 tons from a year earlier. Retailers increased their inventories by 6,000 tons, and industrial users by about 4,000 tons; wholesalers' inventories decreased by about 7,000 tons. Among the industrial users the largest change, about 4,000 tons, was in inventories of bakery goods producers. These estimates and the detail shown in Table 3 are from final tabulations of the annual sample survey made by the Census Bureau for the Sugar Division, CSS. They are based on a sample which was revised during 1958.

These data do not include sugar inventories or sugar received direct from primary distributors by public eating places, institutions, Govmental agencies, or miscellaneous users of sugar.

Table 3 .-Wholesalers, retailers and industrial users: Estimated sugar inventories and movements

Type of Activity	Inventories December 31			Receipts		Deliveries or use	
	1957	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	Short tons, raw value						
Wholesale	69,674	76,614 1/	69,862	2,745,473 1/	2,761,089	2,738,533 1/	2,767,841
Retail	82,733 1/	85,253 1/	91,257	3,065,057 1/	3,131,874	3,062,537 1/	3,125,870
Industrial users	200,299 1/	201,030 1/	205,008	5,049,595 1/	5,383,675	5,048,864 1/	5,379,697
Total 2/	352,706 1/	362,897 1/	366,127	10,860,125 1/	11,276,638	10,849,934 1/	11,273,408
Industrial users detail							
Bakery, cereal and allied products	48,367	42,567	46,770	1,537,847	1,658,075	1,543,647	1,653,872
Confectionery and related products	43,808	46,189	44,964	941,743	966,310	939,362	967,535
Ice cream and dairy products	11,660	11,799	11,453	411,196	415,275	411,057	415,621
Beverages	71,684	71,878	72,903	1,323,836 1/	1,491,510	1,323,642 1/	1,490,485
Canned, bottled and frozen food, jams jellies, etc.	13,098 1/	15,929 1/	17,253	696,039	692,244	693,208 1/	690,920
All other food uses	2,432 1/	3,940 1/	2,371	80,905	69,136	79,397 1/	70,755
Non-food uses	9,250 1/	8,728 1/	9,294	58,029 1/	61,075	58,551 1/	60,509

1/ Revised

2/ Estimates of total inventories and receipts are subject to a probable error of less than 2 percent.

NOTE: Total receipts and deliveries or use includes duplication since wholesalers deliver sugar to retailers, and industrial users.

ADMINISTRATION ACTIONS

Date announced	Administration action
May 18, 1960	Bases and procedures for dividing the states into proportionate share areas and establishing individual farm proportionate shares for 1959 crop Sugar Beet Area issued for California, Idaho, and Oregon. (See May 18, 1960 Federal Register).
May 19, 1960	Determinations 850.99, Amendment 3, and 850.122, Amendment 2, approved May 16, 1960, amend the 1959 and 1960 beet crop proportionate share determinations, respectively, by authorizing Sugar Act payments within proportionate shares in cases where individual farm shares are exceeded unintentionally by very small acreages. The excess acreage must not be more than the larger of 0.5 acre or 1.0 percent of the farm share and must not be more than 3.0 acres. Also, the producer must arrange for the sugar equivalent of the excess acreage to be diverted to livestock feed purposes. In addition, the 1960 crop determination amendment provides that for any allotment area (within a State) in which the requested acreage does not exceed the acreage allotment for such area, various steps of procedure can be waived and proportionate shares can be established so as to coincide with the requested acreages. Previously, this policy was authorized at the State level only. The 1960 determination also provides that producers appealing to the State Committee, concerning payment eligibility decisions of county committees, shall be afforded the opportunity of appearing before such State Committee. (See May 19, 1960 Federal Register).

STATISTICAL SERIES IN THIS ISSUE

HIGHLIGHTS

1. April 1960 sugar deliveries for U.S. consumption, 703,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary), down 20,000 tons from April 1959. Deliveries January-April 1960, 2,634,000 short tons, raw value, (preliminary) up 90,000, or 3.6 percent from same 1959 period. Final data for March 1960 deliveries, 773,000 tons - previously published preliminary as 760,000 tons.

2. Primary distributors' stocks April 30, 1960 were 1,937,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary), up 181,000 tons from a year earlier, but down 15,000 tons from end March 1960. During April beet processors' stocks decreased by 104,000 tons, and mainland sugarcane processors' stocks by 7,000 tons; refiners' stocks increased by 87,000 tons and importers of direct-consumption stocks by about 9,000 tons.

3. Quota charges January-April 1960 were 3,329,000 short tons, raw value, up approximately 500,000 from same 1959 period. However, since prior authorizations for entry of all sugar are now required, the 1960 total includes about 350,000 tons of sugar, mostly Cuban and Philippine, authorized for entry after April 30 which would not have been included in the 1959 charges.

4. Regionally, first quarter 1960 sugar deliveries were 3 to 13 percent larger than they were during the first quarter 1959, except to the Western region where they were about 7 percent smaller. The smallest increase was in deliveries to the Middle Atlantic region and the largest to the Southern region; to the New England and North Central regions increases were 4 and 8 percent, respectively.

Table 4 - Sugar supply and disposition by primary distributors, January-March 1960

(Short tons, raw value)

Item	Beet processors 1/	Importers	Mainland cane processors 2/	Refiners: Raw	Refiners: Refined	Net total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			SUPPLY			
1. Inventory Jan. 1, 1960	1,222,335	39,230	18,511	408,301	316,697	2,005,074
2. Production and movement						
a. Received as direct-consumption sugar	0	181,595	0	0	3,858	185,453
b. Produced from beets or cane	311,916	0	98,798	0	0)	347,474 3/
Less deliveries to refiners	0	0	63,240	0	0)	
c. Receipts of raws by refiners	0	0	0	1,380,782 4/	0)	
Less raws melted	0	0	0	1,491,276	0)	-110,494 5/
d. Refined from raws melted	0	0	0	0	1,474,885	1,474,885
e. Adjustments	+994	-2,861	+431	-19	-4,065	-5,520
f. Sub-total	312,910	178,734	35,989	-110,513	1,474,678	1,891,798
g. Net total supply	1,535,245	217,964	54,500	297,788	1,791,375	3,896,872
			DISPOSITION			
3. Distribution for						
a. Quota purposes	360,935	138,883	7,882	600	1,422,242	1,930,542
b. Export	0	2,050	0	0	6,192	8,242
c. Livestock feed	249	5,956	0	0	402	6,607
d. Sub-total	361,184	146,889	7,882	600	1,428,836	1,945,391
4. Inventory March 31, 1960	1,174,061	71,075	46,618	297,188 6/	362,539 6/	1,951,481
Total distribution and inventory	1,535,245	217,964	54,500	297,788	1,791,375	3,896,872

1/ Direct-consumption sugar only.

2/ Processor-refiners are included with refiners.

3/ Production less deliveries of raw sugar to refiners.

4/ Includes 63,240 tons delivered from mainland cane processors.

5/ Receipts plus production of raw sugar by refiners less melt.

6/ Includes mainland cane sugar not yet charged to quota: Raws, 22,343; Refined, 17,497; Total, 39,840.

Table 5.-Distribution of sugar by primary distributors for direct-consumption January-March 1960 and 1959

Item	1960	1959	Change 1959 to 1960
	(Short tons, raw value)		
Continental United States			
Refiners' raw	600	491	+109
Refiners' refined	1,428,836	1,328,417	+100,419
Beet processors' refined	361,184	362,244	-1,060
Importers' direct-consumption	146,889	140,817	+6,072
Mainland sugarcane processors	7,882	5,738	+2,144
Total	1,945,391	1,837,707	+107,684
For: Export	8,242	6,940	+1,302
Livestock feed	6,607	10,679	-4,072
Continental consumption 1/	1,930,542	1,820,088	+110,454
Puerto Rico		21,512	
Hawaii	7,160	5,725	+1,435

1/ Includes deliveries for United States Military forces at home and aboard.

Table 6.-Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, March 31, 1960 and 1959

Item	1960	1959	Change 1959 to 1960
	(Short tons, raw value)		
Refiners: Raw 1/	297,188	314,485	-17,297
Refined 1/	362,539	340,212	+22,327
Sub-total	659,727	654,697	+5,030
Beet processors, refined	1,174,061	1,097,842	+76,219
Importers, direct-consumption	71,075	59,185	+11,890
Mainland sugarcane processors 2/	46,618	16,296	+30,322
Total	1,951,481	1,828,020	+123,461

1/ Includes mainland cane sugar not yet charged to quota: 1960 - Raws, 22,343; Refined, 17,497; Total, 39,840; 1959 - Raws, 35,033; Refined, 15,458; Total, 50,491
2/ Establishments that acquire no raw sugar from others for refining. Processor-refiner stocks are included in refiners' stocks.

Table 7.-Distribution of sugar by primary distributors for direct-consumption April and January-April 1960 and 1959

Item	1960 1/ April	1960 1/ January-April	1959 April	1959 January-April
	(Short tons, raw value)			
Refiners	494,564	1,924,000	511,834	1,840,742
Beet processors	156,816	518,000	151,636	513,880
Importers	49,099	195,988	68,642	209,459
Mainland sugarcane processors	3,000 2/	10,882	1,398	7,136
Total	703,479	2,648,870	733,510	2,571,217
For: Export	N. A.	8,242 3/	4,962	11,902
Livestock feed	N. A.	6,607 3/	5,045	15,724
Continental consumption 4/	703,479	2,634,021	723,503	2,543,591

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated. 3/ January-March. 4/ Includes deliveries for U.S. military forces at home and abroad.

Table 8-Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, April 30 1960 and 1959.

Item	1960 1/	1959	Change 1959 to 1960
	(Short tons, raw value)		
Refiners: Raw	378,693	339,025	+39,668
Refined	368,321	365,146	+3,175
Sub-total	747,014	704,171	+42,843
Beet processors' refined	1,069,593	976,989	+92,604
Importers' direct-consumption	79,951	61,187	+18,764
Mainland sugarcane processors	40,000 2/	13,047	+26,953
Total	1,936,558	1,755,394	+181,164

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated.

Table 9.-Mainland sugar: Production and quota charges January-March 1960 and 1959

Item	1960	1959	Change 1959 to 1960
	(Short tons, raw value)		
Production			
Mainland cane	99,190	75,992	+23,198
Domestic beet	312,910	226,971	+85,939
Total	412,100	302,963	+109,137
Quota charges			
Mainland cane:			
Louisiana sugarcane processors			
For further processing	207	310	-103
For direct-consumption	5,020	3,913	+1,107
Louisiana processor-refiners	24,017	17,179	+6,838
Florida sugarcane processors	42,184	37,135	+5,049
Area total	71,428	58,537	+12,891
Beet processors	360,935	361,589	-654
Total	432,363	420,126	+12,237

Table 10.-Sugar receipts of refiners and importers by source of supply 1/ January-March 1960 and 1959

Source of supply	Raw sugar 1960	Raw sugar 1959	Direct-consumption sugar 1960	Direct-consumption sugar 1959
	(Short tons, raw value)			
Foreign				
Cuba	738,846	646,054	126,181	108,873
Philippines	289,313	236,752	5,462	2,932
Other countries	75,332	130,260	19,950	27,076
Sub-total	1,103,491	1,013,066	151,593	138,881
Domestic offshore				
Hawaii	100,035	174,145	3,858 2/	3,341 2/
Puerto Rico	112,888	143,785	30,002	30,246
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0
Sub-total	212,923	317,930	33,860	33,587
Total offshore	1,316,414	1,330,996	185,453	172,468
Mainland cane area	63,240	69,953	0	-
Acquired for reprocessing and samples	1,128	595	0	-
Grand total	1,380,782	1,401,544	185,453	172,468

1/ Includes quota exempt sugar as follows:

Purpose	Importers 1960	Importers 1959	Refiners 1960	Refiners 1959	Total 1960	Total 1959
	(Short tons, raw value)					
Feed	6,411	8,996	578	800	6,989	9,796
Re-export	2,110	5,897	13,851	22,367	15,961	28,264
Total	8,521	14,893	14,429	23,167	22,950	38,060

2/ Refined sugar received by refiners. 1960: Hawaii 3,858; 1959: Hawaii 3,341

Table 11.-Status of 1960 Sugar Quotas as of May 13, 1960

Area	Quota	Credit for drawback of duty	Charge to quota & off 1/ set to drawback of duty: Total	Charge to quota & off 1/ set to drawback of duty: Direct consumption 2/	Unfilled balance: Total	Unfilled balance: Direct consumption
	Short tons, raw value					
Domestic beet	2,043,480		589,000		1,454,480	
Mainland cane	628,799		106,000		522,799	
Hawaii	1,140,462		247,294	5,938	893,168	26,168
Puerto Rico	1,192,498		316,345	52,288	876,153	86,873
Virgin Islands	16,261		0	0	16,261	0
Republic of the Philippines	980,000	0	632,299	21,649	347,701	38,271
Cuba	3,119,655	2,093	1,774,013	220,110	1,347,735	155,388
Other foreign countries	278,845	813	142,308	23,984	137,350	41,249
Total	9,400,000	2,906	3,807,259	323,969	5,595,647	347,949
Details of other foreign countries						
Peru	95,527	643	12,074	3,132	84,096	6,962
Dominican Republic	81,457	170	53,689	0	27,938	9,000
Mexico	64,809	0	52,672	3,250	12,137	12,137
Nicaragua	14,027	0	12,288	9,069	1,739	1,710
Haiti	7,014	0	3,052	0	3,962	3,962
Netherlands	3,731	0	3,695	3,695	36	36 3/
China	3,624	0	519	519	3,105	3,105
Panama	3,624	0	2,907	2,907	717	717
Costa Rica	3,616	0	0	0	3,616	3,616
Canada	631	0	631	631	0	0 3/
United Kingdom	516	0	513	513	3	3 3/
Belgium	182	0	181	181	1	1
British Guiana	84	0	84	84	0	0
Hong Kong	3	0	3	3	0	0 3/
Total	278,845	813	142,308 4/	23,984	137,350	41,249

LIQUID SUGAR 5/
Wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content

Area	Quota	Charge to quota: Total	Unfilled balance: Total
Cuba	7,970,558	6,555,947	1,414,611
Dominican Republic	830,894	13,228	817,666
British West Indies	300,000	0	300,000

1/ These data include the following: (a) Domestic beet and Mainland cane sugar partly estimated; (b) all other sugar entered or authorized as of May 13, 1960 for entry. 2/ Includes raw sugar for direct-consumption from Cuba 11,366, Philippines 2,355; Total 13,721. 3/ Sugar held in Customs custody pending availability of quota: Canada 641; Hong Kong 61; Netherlands 3,741; United Kingdom 533. 4/ Under Sec. 212 (1) charges to quotas exclude the first 10 tons entered from Brazil, Ireland, West Germany and from each country listed. 5/ Under Sec. 212 (3) 792 gallons were entered from France and 10,904 from the United Kingdom.

Table 12.-Quota-exempt sugar entered under Secs. 212(4) and 211(a) as of May 13, 1960

Source	For: Feed	For: Reexport	Total
	Short tons, raw value		
Cuba	7,081	8,946	16,027
Dominican Republic	1,444	7,483	8,927
Mexico	791	262	1,053
Peru	571	1,619	2,190
Total	9,887	18,310	28,197

Table 13.-Charges to quotas and direct-consumption limits, including offsets to drawback of duty, January-April 1960 and 1959. 1/

Area	Total 1960	Total 1959	Direct-consumption 1960	Direct-consumption 1959
	Short tons, raw value			
Domestic beet	518,000	513,025		
Mainland cane	96,000	75,053		
Hawaii	230,488	266,657	5,938	6,490
Puerto Rico	264,634	276,221	47,585	44,262
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0
Philippines	565,437	327,532	14,925	7,174
Cuba	1,524,128	1,222,906	183,826	150,807
Other foreign countries	130,017	147,909	22,253	32,686
Total	3,328,704	2,829,303	274,527	241,419
Details of other foreign countries				
Peru	12,074	30,513	3,132	3,413
Dominican Republic	43,129	49,544	0	1,062
Mexico	52,630	47,654	3,208	8,876
Nicaragua	10,683	9,565	7,464	8,702
Haiti	3,052	0	0	0
Netherlands	3,695	3,584	3,695	3,584
China	519	1,027	519	1,027
Panama	2,907	3,502	2,907	3,502
Costa Rica	0	1,106	0	1,106
Canada	631	631	631	631
United Kingdom	513	516	513	516
Belgium	181	180	181	180
British Guiana	0	84	0	84
Hong Kong	3	3	3	3
Total	130,017	147,909	22,253	32,686

	LIQUID SUGAR 1960	LIQUID SUGAR 1959
	Wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content	
Cuba	5,706,989	3,796,622
Dominican Republic	13,228	22,889
British West Indies	0	0

1/ These data include the following: (a) 1960 data for Domestic beet and Mainland cane sugar partly estimated; (b) all sugar from "other foreign countries" and direct-consumption sugar from all areas except Cuba entered or authorized as of the month ends for entry, and (c) raw sugar from all other areas and direct-consumption sugar from Cuba entered through April of each year as shown by quota clearance papers received in the Sugar Division through mid-May of each year, and for 1960 sugar authorized as of the end of April for entry. In 1960 prior authorization on all sugar from these areas was required for entry beginning May 1. Such authorization was not required until a later date in 1959.

Table 14.-Quota-exempt sugar entered or authorized for entry under Secs. 212 (4) and 211 (a), January-April 1960 and 1959

Source	For Feed 1960	For Feed 1959	For Reexport 1960	For Reexport 1959	Total 1960	Total 1959
	Short tons, raw value					
Brazil	0	800	0	10,856	0	11,656
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cuba	6,118	10,846	8,946	7,163	15,064	18,009
Dominican Republic	1,444	1,510	7,483	6,863	8,927	8,373
Mexico	838	1,436	88	3,223	926	4,659
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	706	0	706
Peru	571	0	1,442	1,883	2,013	1,883
Total	8,971	14,592	17,959	30,694	26,930	45,286

Table 15 - Deliveries of sugar by primary distributors, by states, March 1960

State and region	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct-consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
			Hundredweights 1/		
New England					
Connecticut	114,321		6,000		120,321
Maine	54,032		1,040		55,072
Massachusetts	467,540		14,991		482,531
New Hampshire	32,107				32,107
Rhode Island	46,113		2,500		48,613
Vermont	15,191		13,000		28,191
Total	729,304		37,531		766,835
Mid-Atlantic					
New Jersey	639,849		65,708	1,000	706,557
New York	1,390,884	15,266	145,699		1,551,849
Pennsylvania	817,330	18,700	207,993	9	1,044,032
Total	2,848,063	33,966	419,400	1,009	3,302,438
North Central					
Illinois	651,187	734,169	2,000	7,024	1,394,380
Indiana	300,679	72,132	1,522	1	374,334
Iowa	51,775	111,618	1,330		164,723
Kansas	45,502	73,895			119,397
Michigan	259,892	241,929	14,400		516,221
Minnesota	29,056	160,851			189,907
Missouri	280,623	95,358			375,981
Nebraska	16,620	101,499		3	118,122
North Dakota	591	22,400			22,991
Ohio	618,950	93,282	6,995	1,801	721,028
South Dakota	2,351	35,399			37,750
Wisconsin	95,254	161,153			256,407
Total	2,352,480	1,903,685	26,247	8,829	4,291,241
Southern					
Alabama	253,064			1,000	254,064
Arkansas	79,755	9,997			89,752
Delaware	16,269		160	1	16,430
District of Columbia	39,546		5,271		44,817
Florida	152,352	1	253,034	14,039	419,426
Georgia	495,849		56,691	1,502	554,042
Kentucky	203,546		18,892		222,438
Louisiana	279,025		105	2,322	281,452
Maryland	278,906		28,560		307,466
Mississippi	158,282			1,915	160,197
North Carolina	320,422		103,125		423,547
Oklahoma	91,362	19,779			111,141
South Carolina	208,038		11,830		219,868
Tennessee	325,722		1,875	8,000	335,597
Texas	524,926	100,681	2,740	680	629,027
Virginia	163,392		83,922	5	247,319
West Virginia	59,175		2,486		61,661
Total	3,649,631	130,458	568,691	29,464	4,378,244
Western					
Alaska	2,153	1,525			3,678
Arizona	30,910	19,083			49,993
California	521,224	674,340	19,844	600	1,216,008
Colorado	6,636	80,025		677	87,338
Idaho	3,453	20,170			23,623
Montana	2,659	24,807		3	27,469
Nevada	4,873	4,340			9,213
New Mexico	10,031	16,509			26,540
Oregon	47,498	53,034	18,171		118,703
Utah	4,983	50,828			55,811
Washington	54,991	92,878	18,071		165,940
Wyoming	263	8,175			8,438
Total	689,674	1,045,714	56,086	1,280	1,792,754
Grand total	10,269,152	3,113,823	1,107,955	40,582	14,531,512

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 16.-Deliveries of sugar by primary distributors, by states, January-March 1960

State and region	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct-consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
	Hundredweights 1/				
NEW ENGLAND					
CONN	309593		12100	840	322533
ME	151588		1850		153438
MASS	1258506		25519	700	1284725
N H	77265				77265
R I	119119		5800		124919
VT	51553		24000		75553
SUB TOTAL	1967624		69269	1540	2038433
MID ATLANTIC					
N J	1715900		134191	1001	1851092
N Y	3700997	86546	327138		4114681
PENN	2220689	48811	498528	28	2768056
SUB TOTAL	7637586	135357	959857	1029	8733829
N CENTRAL					
ILL	1704491	1503882	23600	53185	3285158
IND	700348	146488	3665	18	850519
IOWA	132388	299743	4723		436854
KAN	111302	181691		3	292996
MICH	694545	461977	14946		1171468
MINN	94017	392881	1311		488209
MO	587004	251346			838350
NEBR	56586	245313		9	301908
N DAK	1955	62720			64675
OHIO	1619330	298632	10395	1906	1930263
S DAK	6601	87058			93659
WISC	267912	357568	400		625880
SUB TOTAL	5976479	4289299	59040	55121	10379939
SOUTHERN					
ALA	688913			1000	689913
ARK	225176	18337			243513
DEL	51984		280	1	52265
D C	111975		13031		125006
FLA	387682	1	598075	42481	1028239
GA	1210114		115098	8118	1333330
KY	508806	5095	24514		538415
LA	783394		105	15086	798585
MD	754787		71977		826764
MISS	424851			4935	429786
N C	742329		204981		947310
OKLA	256724	55133			311857
S C	423189		26575		449764
TENN	767426		3839	16935	788200
TEXAS	1489487	294781	17719	1281	1803268
VA	436059		225508	5	661572
W VA	167106	1600	5554		174260
SUB TOTAL	9430002	374947	1307256	89842	11202047
WESTERN					
ALASKA	7112	3825			10937
ARIZ	81695	41357			123052
CALI	1314301	1041083	53844	600	2409828
COLO	15546	193617		679	209842
IDAHO	8823	50734			59557
MONT	5073	63249		3	68325
NEV	15687	8097			23784
N MEX	30785	41550			72335
ORE	124139	118137	25671		267947
UTAH	12355	111245			123600
WASH	142433	254275	34561		431269
WYO	1776	18939			20715
SUB TOTAL	1759725	1946108	114076	1282	3821191
GRAND TOTAL	26771416	6745711	2509498	148814	36175439

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 17.- Deliveries of sugar by primary distributors, by states, first quarter 1960 and 1959

State and region	Cane sugar refiners 1960	Cane sugar refiners 1959	Beet processors 1960	Beet processors 1959	Total all Primary Distributors 1/ 1960	Total all Primary Distributors 1/ 1959
	Thousands of hundredweights 2/					
New England						
Connecticut	310	288			322	303
Maine	152	147			153	149
Massachusetts	1,259	1,218		*	1,285	1,246
New Hampshire	77	74			77	74
Rhode Island	119	116			125	122
Vermont	51	46			76	62
Sub-total	1,968	1,889		*	2,038	1,956
Mid-Atlantic						
New Jersey	1,716	1.674			1,851	1,843
New York	3,701	3,571	87	17	4,115	3,914
Pennsylvania	2,220	2,113	49	18	2,768	2,698
Sub-total	7,637	7,358	136	35	8,734	8,455
North Central						
Illinois	1,704	1,417	1,504	1,525	3,285	2,959
Indiana	700	560	146	212	851	774
Iowa	132	106	300	265	437	378
Kansas	111	154	182	132	293	286
Michigan	695	644	462	591	1,171	1,266
Minnesota	94	93	393	344	488	437
Missouri	587	548	251	180	838	731
Nebraska	57	75	245	194	302	280
North Dakota	2	1	63	77	65	81
Ohio	1,619	1,559	299	242	1,930	1,813
South Dakota	7	5	87	56	94	61
Wisconsin	268	236	357	317	626	563
Sub-total	5,976	5,398	4,289	4,135	10,380	9,629
Southern						
Alabama	689	580			690	587
Arkansas	225	192	18	16	244	208
Delaware	52	44			52	44
District of Columbia	112	111			125	126
Florida	388	352	*		1,028	866
Georgia	1,210	1,096			1,333	1,211
Kentucky	509	413	5	1	538	424
Louisiana	783	723			799	739
Maryland	755	714			827	788
Mississippi	425	408			430	412
North Carolina	742	657			947	779
Oklahoma	257	240	55	55	312	295
South Carolina	423	346			450	372
Tennessee	768	597			788	604
Texas	1,489	1,411	295	204	1,803	1,665
Virginia	436	409		8	662	583
West Virginia	167	184	2	1	174	195
Sub-total	9,430	8,477	375	285	11,202	9,898
Western						
Alaska	7	8	4	5	11	13
Arizona	82	75	41	54	123	129
California	1,314	1,359	1,041	1,394	2,410	2,776
Colorado	16	14	194	184	210	198
Idaho	9	8	51	50	60	58
Montana	5	5	63	64	68	69
Nevada	16	15	8	11	24	26
New Mexico	31	26	41	48	72	74
Oregon	124	110	118	131	268	249
Utah	12	13	111	111	123	124
Washington	142	110	255	259	431	391
Wyoming	2	2	19	21	21	23
Sub-total	1,760	1,745	1,946	2,332	3,821	4,130
Grand total	26,771	24,867	6,746	6,787	36,175	34,068

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

2/ Includes deliveries by importers of direct-consumption sugar and mainland cane sugar mills.

* Less than 500 hundred weights.

Table 18-Sugar prices

Year and month	Raw Cane: For New York Delivery: Spot price 1/ #6	Freight and insurance	F.A.S. Cuba	"World" F.A.S. Cuba	U.S. and "World" Differential
	Cents per pound				
1955-59 monthly av.	5.66	0.43	5.23	3.67	+1.56
1958 monthly av.	5.77	0.36	5.41	3.50	+1.91
1959 monthly av.	5.74	0.39	5.35	2.97	+2.38
1959					
May	5.80	0.42	5.38	2.94	+2.44
June	5.81	0.40	5.41	2.81	+2.60
July	5.79	0.38	5.41	2.66	+2.75
August	5.87	0.36	5.51	2.78	+2.73
September	6.01	0.36	5.65	3.09	+2.56
October	6.05	0.37	5.68	3.10	+2.58
November	5.94	0.41	5.53	2.96	+2.57
December	5.67	0.44	5.23	3.00	+2.23
1960					
January	5.39	0.44	4.95	2.97	+1.98
February	5.50	0.44	5.06	3.02	+2.04
March	5.61	0.47	5.14	3.05	+2.09
April	5.67	0.47	5.20	3.04	+2.16
Last 12-month av.	5.76	0.41	5.35	2.95	+2.40

Year and month	Refined, quoted wholesale (gross) 2/: Cane: N.Y.	S.E.	Gulf	Chi-West	Pacific Coast	Beet: Eastern	Chi-West	Pacific Coast	Refined retail: U.S. average
	Cents per pound								
1955-59 monthly av.	9.02	8.89	8.88	8.73	8.94	8.57	8.53	8.87	10.94
1958 monthly av.	9.27	9.13	9.08	8.89	9.21	8.61	8.68	9.13	11.26
1959 monthly av.	9.33	9.19	9.28	8.88	9.10	8.71	8.67	9.10	11.43
1959									
May	9.19	9.07	9.17	8.70	9.05	8.58	8.46	9.05	11.32
June	9.35	9.20	9.30	8.90	9.10	8.80	8.65	9.10	11.38
July	9.35	9.20	9.30	8.85	9.10	8.80	8.65	9.10	11.42
August	9.35	9.20	9.30	8.96	9.10	8.80	8.76	9.10	11.46
September	9.35	9.20	9.30	9.00	9.10	8.80	8.80	9.10	11.50
October	9.55	9.40	9.50	9.00	9.10	8.80	8.80	9.10	11.54
November	9.55	9.40	9.50	9.00	9.10	8.80	8.80	9.10	11.54
December	9.48	9.33	9.43	8.88	9.07	8.68	8.68	9.07	11.58
1960									
January	9.35	9.20	9.30	8.80	8.90	8.60	8.60	8.90	11.56
February	9.35	9.20	9.30	8.80	8.90	8.60	8.60	8.90	11.46
March	9.23	9.25	9.30	8.80	8.90	8.60	8.60	8.90	11.50
April	9.20	9.30	9.30	8.80	8.90	8.60	8.60	8.90	
Last 12-month av.	9.36	9.25	9.33	8.87	9.03	8.70	8.67	9.03	11.48 3/

1/ Sugar in bags, cost insurance and freight paid to New York. For a duty-paid price add 0.50 cent.
2/ These are basis prices in 100 pound paper bags, NOT delivered prices. To obtain deliveried prices add "freight prepay" and deduct discounts and allowances, if any. (For illustration see Sugar Reports 81, January 1959, pages 5 to 9). 3/ 11-month average.

Table 19.-Refined sugar production and month-end stocks

Year and month	Production: Cane sugar refiners	Beet processors	Month-end stocks 1/: Cane sugar refiners	Beet processors
	1,000 short tons, raw value			
1955-59 monthly av.	517	171	281	827
1958 monthly av.	517	187	267	835
1959 monthly av.	529	186	317	823
1959				
May	585	44	296	783
June	570	48	336	655
July	594	28	338	465
August	608	79	322	317
September	638	133	251	221
October	496	532	303	589
November	443	597	322	1,031
December	473	515	317	1,222
1960				
January	439	237	330	1,378
February	463	51	336	1,317
March	573	24	363	1,174
April 2/	503	50	368	1,070
Last 12-month av.	532	195	324	852

1/ Includes over-quota and quota exempt sugar. 2/ Preliminary